

The Register.

MIDDLEBURY, AUGUST 1, 1855.

Republican Ticket.

For Governor,
STEPHEN ROYCE, of Berkshire.
For Lieutenant Governor,
RYLAND FLETCHER, of Cavendish.
For Treasurer,
HENRY M. BATES, of Northfield.

Union of the North.

Whatever local divisions may exist, in any quarter, we hope to see, before the important elections of next year, an entire and cordial union of all the voters of the North, who are opposed to making the national government the instrument of propagating and perpetuating Slavery;—a union to bring into power a different set of men, actuated by nobler and more patriotic purposes, and willing to do as efficient service for freedom, as past administrations have done for Slavery. For this result we have constantly labored, and shall continue to labor. We believe the great mass of the people of this State desire such union, and it has been our endeavor to do all in our power to keep all obstacles out of the way of this movement.

There are other questions of great political importance that we would not lose sight of; yet this, to us, is of first importance, and cannot be made to yield in behalf of any other. It is not necessary that it should, in order to carry out other important principles. The American party of the North has indeed emphatically placed itself at the head of the Republican movement, and in every Northern State, (except possibly New York, where action has not yet been had on the Philadelphia platform) an American triumph is also a triumph of Republicanism. The principles for which we have contended, along with the Republican party, and even principles still more strongly Anti-Slavery, have been openly avowed as leading articles in the American creed.

It will need a thorough concentration of the Northern vote to carry the next Presidential election against the supporters of Slavery. It must be expected that the South will make common cause, and go in a united phalanx for a man of their own stamp. If they succeed in carrying a small portion of the Northern electoral vote, they will accomplish their object, and perpetuate their power for another four years term.

In our State affairs, we have soon no special necessity for any division, if only a reasonable spirit of conciliation is shown on both sides, and bitter denunciations and reproaches are avoided. If the effect of some of these uncalculated proceedings, heretofore, can be well got over, we shall still hope for the best. We have seen no good occasion to withdraw our confidence from a ticket to which we last year gave a cordial support;—nor have we seen any necessity of running up the names of the candidates a long while before the election, or of commencing a vigorous warfare in their behalf.

Having never called in question Mr. Warner's Temperance position in the columns of this paper, we do not see by what right we were expected to publish a communication addressed to the editor of the *Temperance Standard*, in whose columns his (Mr. W.'s) position had been alluded to, in terms with which he was dissatisfied. The communication presented to us for publication, by Mr. Warner, was signed by Hon. Peter Starr, but evidently not drafted by him. It was in Mr. Starr's handwriting. We were sure that Mr. Starr had given it his signature on assurance from others which public records did not justify, and as we might probably have satisfied him, had he prosecuted us as the article himself. For this reason, and that the article related to a matter with which we had nothing to do, and did not wish to have, we declined its publication. We give this letter, this week, as it subsequently appeared in the *Vergennes Citizen*. "Lix" has a communication which we shall publish hereafter.

We omitted to state, last week, that a nomination of Assistant Judge, in the place of Hon. Samuel Swift, was made by the American Convention. This was not done, we are sure, in any spirit of proscription, but under the belief that Judge Swift, who now holds the office by executive appointment, was not inclined to accept an election for another term. On learning that the office would be acceptable to Judge S. for a longer period, the new nominee—out of high personal regard to him, and in consideration of his recent reverses of fortune—has promptly and magnanimously declined in Judge Swift's favor.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.—The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Pres. LAMAR, at the Congregational Church, next Sunday afternoon. Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, D. D., of New York, will address the Philanthropists; and Rev. BYRON SUMMERS, of Washington, D. C., the Philadelphians, on Tuesday P. M. Exercises of the graduating class, Wednesday, A. M. Address before the Alumni, by Rev. J. A. B. STONE, D. D., and Poem before the same, by Geo. W. PARKER, Esq. of New York, on Wednesday P. M.

For the Register.
Mr. Horton—I have been favored, in common with many others of my fellow citizens, for two or three weeks past with a copy of the *Vergennes Citizen*, "without money and without price," so far as we, the receivers, are concerned.

By the perusal of this sheet we have been very much enlightened in relation to the matter of our County Nominations.

In the last number we find it complained of, by a very shrewd "Observer," that the Editor of the Register—after having been subjected to the repeated attacks, in every variety of form, of his opponents; having been pertinaciously misrepresented and maligned in various quarters—in his last issue frankly and fairly stated his position to his subscribers and the people of the county. This is a grave matter of complaint; and we are not surprised that "Observer" should feel aggrieved at it. He evidently would prefer to have only one side of the question developed.

It also appears to strike him that the Register "ought to be stopped." He says—"It strikes us that if the paper is to continue it must be more appropriate to call it *Burr's Register*, instead of the *Middlebury Register*, for it does not seem to reflect the sentiments of anybody in that town unless it be those of its editor."

This last information as a matter of news is certainly refreshing. It should be set down in the column devoted to the "latest intelligence." Now it happens to be known to us that the statements made in the last Register in relation to County Nominations, are not only correct, but that the position of the paper in relation thereto is approved by a very large number of the citizens of Middlebury, and of every town in the county; approved by men in the American ranks, and outside of them; and will be emphatically endorsed at the polls in the ideas of September. If the system of names suggested by "Observer" is to be adopted, we would hint that it might not be inappropriate, as it seems so largely devoted to his special interests—if not for other reasons—to christen the Citizen anew as *Warner's Citizen*.

Another gentleman, a "Prohibitionist," informs us that "we will elect these gentlemen"—that is to say the Senatorial candidates of the 6th of June convention; informing us further that they "will not dodge"—that their "votes will tell in favor of the liquor law."

Mr. Warner, it seems, when at Montpelier as a legislator is not in the habit of dodging,—except when unimportant bills like "Inebriate Corpus acts," and "acts to tax the profits of Banking" are being voted upon.

We are also informed that the candidates of the 6th of June were designated with great unanimity, and with "entire harmony." It has been suggested to us, by persons who were members of the committee that made those nominations, that the case was somewhat different; that there seemed to be considerable division and excitement; that many of the supporters of Messrs. Warner and Tilden, strenuously supported them because they were represented to them as not belonging to the K. N.'s, whom they as delegates had, at the time, a special aversion to. Both of these candidates were nominated by a very small majority. Had their true position been known, no one doubts, who knows the facts, that they would have been defeated by decisive majorities. By misrepresentation they carried a "fair and honorable nomination," by persevering in a similar course their election is desired to be accomplished.

"Regular nominations are binding" is the "burden of the song" of certain zealous politicians just now. This language however sounds a little paradoxical in the mouths of these individuals.

It has not escaped the memory of the people of the county that in 1853, when Dr. Warner and Mr. Jones were nominated for the Senate, that certain Whig politicians labored for a long time in attempting to fasten a new ticket upon the people; how that a very select caucus was held at a certain place on Commencement day, to accomplish that very purpose; and how it failed to be done, not from a lack of inclination, but from other causes unnecessary to mention. In those degenerate times "regular" nominations were not considered "sacred,"—at least by some. At other periods similar "views" it is recollected have been entertained by those who are now more scrupulous.

It seems to have been recently discovered by Mr. Warner that secret societies are "abhorrent to the principles of a republican government." Why then, it may naturally be inquired, did he, as is reported, join the K. N.'s and attempt to become their candidate for the Senate? Having failed in this, he suddenly believes the order to be "abhorrent" proclaims himself through his friends, if not otherwise, as not a member of the order, and by means of this deceit and imposture obtains, by a bare majority, the nomination on the 6th of June, which had previously been denied him.

These are facts for the freemen of the County to ponder upon.

The platform of the American Party adopted July 11th, at Burlington, is be-

fore the people. If it contains false doctrine it should be condemned; if not, no one can be censured for approving it, and sustaining candidates known to be friendly to it. It is understood that the American Convention of Addison County adopted a ticket, fairly considering the different interests of the County; that it did not proscripively nominate an exclusive ticket, but put forth nominations that should be adjudged honorable to itself, and creditable to the County.

The 6th of June convention confirmed their nominations, except in certain cases where the unsuccessful candidates in the American Convention were substituted; and by the use of what means the people are, now fully apprised. SPECTATOR.

North Probate District,
July 29, 1855.

For the Register.
II. 41.—Mr. Warner from the Committee of Ways and Means to which was referred the petition of T. Jefferson Cree and others, praying for an alteration of the laws in relation to the Grand List, and the bill (H. 41) entitled "an act to repeal so much of the Laws Relating to the Grand List as allows a Deduction for Debris Owed," reported in favor of the prayer of said petitioners, and of the passage of said bill.

Mr. Howe of Shoreham moved to disamend said bill; and the question being taken.

It was decided in the affirmative, and said bill was disamended.
House Journal, Oct. Session 1855 p. 155.

It is sometimes important to know, when men solicit our votes for an important legislative office, in what manner they have represented their constituents in times past, when entrusted as the servants of the people.

Mr. Joseph Warner, Cashier of Middlebury Bank, it seems represented the town of Middlebury in the House in 1850, and was appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Journal of the House for that year, an extract from which is given above, shows him as prominently advocating, and recommending to the House the passage of a bill to tax all personal property, without any deduction for debts owed.

The object of this bill needs no explanation. The people of "old Addison," the interests of many of whom it was designed seriously to affect, will appreciate it as it deserves to be regarded by every honest and intelligent citizen.

Are the Freemen of the county ready to sustain, at this time, the man who was foremost in urging the passage of so unjust and unpalatable a measure as this? The House it seems, to its credit, promptly rejected this characteristic scheme to deplete the pockets of those unjustly already embarrassed by debt, and the people of this county, in Convention, in 1854, while this matter was yet fresh in their minds, rejected the claims of this same Joseph Warner to Senatorial honors.

Are they any more ready, now, to trust him than at that time? We have no doubt he will again urge this scheme, if elected.

X. Y. Z.

For the Temperance Standard.

To GUY C. SAWYER, Esq.
Sir,—In the Temperance Standard of the 6th inst., is a communication signed "Lix," which gives an unfair representation of the late Convention in Addison County for the nomination of County Officers to be supported at the next election, apparently for a sinister purpose. It says, "this strong temperance county nominated, in convention, a County Ticket which is understood to be predominantly anti-temperance." The two candidates for Senators, John Pierpont and Joseph Warner, as well as the names of the nominees, (you had previously named Judge Swift) have been openly and decidedly opponents of the prohibitory liquor law.

With respect to the nominations generally, the above are false and injurious imputations; injurious to the nominees and injurious to the Convention, and to the stable and consistent character of the County of Addison. With respect to Mr. Warner, he has ever been a steady and consistent supporter of the prohibitory law from the first. Judge Swift has always been a strictly temperance man, and, although in common with many others, he may have entertained doubts with respect to the constitutionality of some provisions of the law which prevented his taking a decided stand early as its supporter, he is entirely reliable now to sustain and enforce its provisions. With respect to Mr. Pierpont, he was a strenuous opponent of the law, early on constitutional grounds; but, seeing its operation, has become its friend, and avows himself in favor of sustaining and enforcing it, and his known frank and honorable character forbids the suspicion of insincerity.

The other nominees, it is believed, are, without exception, the friends and supporters of the prohibitory liquor law. The Convention which made the nominations was, as is believed, a full and fair representation of the freemen of the County of Addison. There was entire harmony in the proceedings of the Convention. If the decisions of a convention so called and so organized are not to be respected, how are we to obtain a free and fair expression of the popular will? It is to be derived through a secret association whose purposes and aims are in their very nature suspicious, and which are commonly used by demagogues for their own advancement? Indeed, if there is any thing especially abhorrent to the principles of republican government, it is secret organizations for political purposes. Young men are liable to be drawn into such associations from some prospect of advantage and the pleasure of union for supposed important purposes, but they generally find themselves in the end the tools of designing and ambitious men. You are requested to publish this communication in justice

to the Convention over which I had the honor to preside, and in vindication of its nominees.

Respectfully, I am yours, &c.
PETER STARR.
Middlebury, July 10th, 1855.

County Council.

The Windham County Council of the American party met in convention at Newbury, on Friday of last week. The council was fully attended and the proceedings entirely harmonious. A committee upon resolutions was appointed, who made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That it is the primary object of our enterprise to procure such a modification of our naturalization laws as will limit the elective franchise to native born citizens and such foreigners as have, by long residence, divested themselves of all foreign allegiance, either political or religious, and become fully Americanized.

2. Resolved, That while we contend for the exercise of pure Native American influence in political matters, we would cheerfully leave the free exercise of their religious views open and sacred to all.

3. Resolved, That we do not war with slavery in the slave States, but we will use all lawful and constitutional means to prevent its introduction into new States or Territories.

4. Resolved, That we approve of the Platform of the State Council lately held at Burlington.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the different county officers, and made the following nominations:

For Senators:
ASA KEYES, Middlebury.
HORACE FLETCHER, Townshend.
S. P. FLAGG, Wilmington.

For Assistant Judges:
GEO. FISHER, Newfane.
JONAS TWITCHELL, Townshend.

For the Attorney:
J. N. BANTER, Rockingham.

High Sheriff:
WALTER TAYLOR, Rockingham.

High Bailiff:
DAVID O. GALE, Londonderry.

Judge of Probate, Westminster District:
ABISHAI STODDARD, Townshend.

Judge of Probate, Middlebury District:
GEORGE HOWE, Brattleboro.

Voted, That the resolutions and nominations be signed by the President and Secretary, and a request made to the newspapers in Windham county to publish the same.

A. N. SWAIN, President.
D. GILBERT PIERCE, Secretary.

From the Rutland Herald.
Vermont State Agricultural Society.

The Board of Directors of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, met here on Monday 16th. Present, F. Holbrook, E. Hammond, H. S. Morse, H. Keyes, J. A. Beckwith, Chas. Cummings, E. B. Chase, Geo. T. Hodgson and L. P. White.

Various subjects were discussed among which were the most feasible way of improving our cattle and increasing the products of the farm, thereby tending to retain our present population, and enhance the wealth of the State.

The first business done relative to the coming exhibition, was the locating of the requisite buildings, viz: A Mechanics Hall 250 ft. long by 20 wide. 300 feet of covered apartments for Sheep, a gallery capable of seating 3000 persons 100 stalls for Horses, Floral Hall, Fruit and Vegetable building, Poultry, Swine, suitable places for Cattle, and "certain fixtures."

The Board expressed themselves highly pleased with the improved appearance of the grounds.

It is the design of the board to hold out inducement for a more extended exhibition than has hitherto been the organization of the Society.

They unanimously fell in with the request of the citizens here that Maj. Dunlap act as Chief Marshal of the coming exposition.

It is desirable that persons situated in the adjoining or more remote counties of the State, who intend exhibiting animals, should forward notices to the secretary, (who will be located here soon) or to me, of such intent as soon as may be, in order that ample accommodations may be provided for their reception and comfort.

DAN'L KIMBALL.

Accordingly Mr. Jowett, on the arrival of the party at the Addison House, in Middlebury, in a conspicuous manner, and in the presence of sundry persons, made the following entry upon the hotel register.

Mr. President MILLARD FILLMORE, K. N. Buffalo.

"E. R. JEWETT, Esq., K. N. Buffalo."

The above is the entry, *verbatim*, as it appeared in the hotel register, and as made by Mr. Jewett.—*Buffalo Express.*

—We confess that we are mortified at such a pitiful assault upon a distinguished public man, and emanating from a professedly Whig paper. We have taken pains to examine the hotel register alluded to, and have no hesitation in saying that the statement is wholly untrue, and that no entry by Mr. Jewett of any kind was made upon the book.

The names are entered by some persons connected with the hotel, and the letters K. N. are evidently inscribed by a different hand, and not unlikely by the writer himself who addressed the *Express*. It strikes us that the Buffalo

Express is compelled to resort to exceedingly small matters for the purpose of attacking a distinguished statesman.

ATTENTION! SLAVE-HUNT IN AMERICA!—Two or three days since, a gentleman of the parish, in hunting runaway negroes, came upon a camp of them in the swamp on Cat Island. He succeeded in arresting two of them, but the third made flight, and upon being shot in the shoulder's fled to a place, where the dogs succeeded in drowning him before assistance could arrive.—*St. Francisville (La.) Chronicle.*

There are few countries in the world where such noble game can be found. And it has this peculiarity, also. There is no season when it is not lawful to pursue it!—*Albany Exc. Journal.*

Kansas.
From The Kansas Tribune, of July 11, we gather some additional facts about the Kansas Legislature. It seems that the Pro-Slavery members, who were chosen by the Missouri mob, declined to present the Governor's certificates as evidence of their election, but contented themselves with filing a return of the fraudulent votes polled for them. The Free State members presented the Governor's certificates as their credentials, which were referred to a committee. The Tribune tells the remainder of the story thus:

"On Wednesday morning the House Committee on Credentials reported against all the Free State men obtaining seats. They were rejected unanimously, except one vote—a Free State man whose seat was indicated. The House adopted the Missouri Code of Laws, (but the Senate had not acted upon it) when they adjourned to the Missouri State line—Shawnee Mission—to enjoy the healthful breezes of the Westport (Mo.) Free Pond and other fumes equally reviving, always to be found in that enterprising neighborhood.

The action of the Council was very similar. The Free State men were elected by about the same process, but two men voting against it—Mr. E. Chapman, of this place.

Both Houses refused to consider or hear the protest, and adjourned in relation to the first election, and adjourned the right to go behind the first Judge's conduct in election. Such was the position taken by all the Pro-Slavery speakers. They were bitter in their denunciation of Free State men, and declared that so long as they lived Kansas should not be a Free State any more.

The action of this self-styled Legislature is but the carrying out of the fraud and villainy perpetrated at the polls—outrages unparalleled in the history of this Government.

And so the Free State members legally chosen were expelled, and the Missouri men claiming seats admitted in their stead. The Governor's certificates were treated with utter contempt. The Legislature is now composed almost exclusively of Missouri men, the citizens of Kansas being excluded from all participation in it. The Tribune adds:

"The adoption of the Missouri code, we suppose, recognizes Slavery in Kansas, and for aught we know—and by earlier construction of law than some we have heard—makes us a colony of Missouri. Let them work. The people cannot be made to assent to invaders—their tongues cannot be silenced; but they will continue to proclaim their honest sentiments, and set their honest convictions, despite of Missouri fire-eating mobs, whether they assume the braggart doer and tyrant in the shape of legislative bodies or as armed invaders of our soil. They will probably make it *consonant* to denounce Slavery as a moral or political evil. Let them. Who cares? For our part, so long as we have control of a free press, we shall continue to denounce it as 'the sum of all villainies,' and to prove that it deserves the appellation by the conduct of this corrupt self-styled Legislature. We seek to invade no man's rights, but the rights of the people cannot be trampled upon, and we shall regard enactments of the body in session at Westport as just as much binding, and no more, as acts of the Legislature north of us, or the resolutions of the Western Self-Deceitful Association—to be treated only as the ravings of infuriated and misguided men."

From the Boston Advertiser, July 23.

Letters received from Kansas on Saturday show that the affairs of the legislation of the Territory have arrived nearly at a crisis. We had been already informed by telegraph that the Legislature had adjourned from Pawnee—a town near the forks of the Kansas river, where Governor Reeder had called it—to the Shawnee Mission, in the immediate neighborhood of the Missouri line.

Our readers will also remember that Governor Reeder undoubtedly seeing the object of this proceeding, vetoed the adjournment. The Legislature, however, passed the vote anew, by more than two thirds, over his veto.

The telegraph is as usual with it in Kansas matters, lost, in its passage through the negative electricity of Missouri, the much more important news that the Legislature had first unseated the eleven "Free State" members, who, in spite of Missouri invasion, had been returned to the lower House. The fifteen members elected by the army of General Stringfellow seem to have feared even the presence of a minority of men legally elected, and so initiated their proceedings by vacating their seats.

They had also, we learn, with remarkable rapidity, voted that the whole code of Missouri should be the law of Kansas. It was then that, for after purpose, they adjourned to the immediate neighborhood of that State, to the Shawnee Mission.

We learn from private sources that the ejected members of the Legislature were to meet on the 12th at Lawrence Meetings of the people at different points through the Territory are everywhere disavowing the authority of the worse than Rump Parliament, which is forcing on them the laws of another commonwealth.

St. Louis, July 25th.—Dates from Kansas of the 23d are received here. Gov. Reeder has vetoed all bills thus far passed by the Legislature, and presented to him for signature. He says there is nothing objectionable in the bills, but he does not consider the Legislature in legal session, as they have removed from Pawnee without authority, and in contravention of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The vetoed bills were all re-passed by both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities.

The PROHIBITORY LAW.—As far as we can learn there have been no further violations of the "Maine Law" in this place. The liquor shops are all closed, and we have not seen a drunken man in our streets since the fourth of July.

As far as we can ascertain the Law is being duly observed throughout the entire County.—*Whitchell Chronicle.*

John Morrow, the U. S. sergeant at Fort Henry, charged with having caused the death of Louis Loupe, has been committed to answer the charge of murder.

Dodge in Spain.

Dodge has arrived in Madrid, as his illustrious namesake, Cesar, did in Gaul, *summa dignitate*, that is on the top of a diligence. Owing to our very great facilities for obtaining the early news—not being concerned in any way with the associated press—we are enabled to lay before our readers some of the facts connected with the reception of our Spanish Minister.

On arriving at Madrid, Dodge was received by the Grand Duke of the Alhambra, who proceeded to instruct the distinguished visitor in the art of "walking Spanish," that mode of progression being absolutely necessary in making an appearance at court.

This was followed by the appearance of the Spanish Junta, who danced the Cacerola and other national dances before the American Minister and his friends. Dodge ordered his secretary to reward the Junta with a bag full of *rosas*—a native coin—which was accordingly done at the end of the performance. This liberality ended the conquest over the grave Castilians, which Dodge's elegant appearance and fascinating manners had already begun.

It was now notified to Dodge that he would shortly be presented to the Cortes, whereon Dodge replied that he would be delighted as he had read Mr. Prescott's History of the conquest of Mexico very lately, and remembered what a fine fellow Cortes was. It was explained to Dodge that Cortes was not a person, but a slight difficulty in the way of his being introduced to the Hero of Mexico, and that the Cortes alluded to was a political body; with great wit and aptness Dodge immediately replied that "it was all the same to him."

The evening after his arrival, Dodge having purchased an elegant Maño dress of brown velvet, trimmed with scarlet ribbons, attired himself in this becoming costume and slinging a banjo over his shoulder—Dodge does not play the guitar—sallied forth in search of adventure. It is thought that he was quite successful in this quest, as he came home at 2 o'clock in the morning without his banjo and dripping as if he had fallen into the river. It is supposed at Court that some Madrileña not understanding the meaning of "Buffalo Gals" as sung by Dodge to the banjo, had followed a common Spanish custom, and discharged various liquids on the head of the minister. This however is mere guess-work as Dodge himself has not alluded to the matter.

Dodge's presentation at Court was marked by a singular incident; while awaiting his audience with the Queen he happened to stand near the Bishop of Salamanca, who leaned upon his splendid cross of sandal wood ornamented with gold and precious stones. In a short time the Bishop was surprised to find his staff give way so suddenly as to make him fall in a sitting posture on the floor. Utterly confounded at this accident he proceeded to examine the cross, and found that it had been sliced away in the middle to a mere straw. The fact was, that Dodge had whittled away the Bishop's cross!

His Court are in ecstasies at this delightful trait of American manners. We shall continue from time to time to lay before the public further faithful accounts of the progress of our Spanish Ambassador.—*N. Y. Pioneer.*

George Peabody, the great American banker in London, gave a magnificent dinner on the fourth of July to some one hundred and eighty of his countrymen. Among the guests were ex-President Fillmore, Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr., of Boston, and Hon. George W. Warren, of Charlestown, Mass. Mr. Quincy's speech occupied nearly two columns of the London journals. The London *Advertiser*, in a notice of this festival, says:

"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade deranged, her population discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for the known and what—contrast her with America—the America that British Cabinet Ministers treat with so much indifference, whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness; she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotisms of Europe; she it is that—with her two thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unwarlike cities, her meagre navy—combines within herself the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning. Her legislators are devising means to relieve an overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her government is at least cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same! England spends her blood and treasure in fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights her own battles—she fights them quick and well."

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